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South Africa - Republic of

Grain and Feed Annual

Annual report for corn, wheat and rice

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Report Highlights:

With the current decline in the wheat price, prospects for profitable wheat production in South Africa are uncertain. This will result in producers scaling down production further in the 2010/11 marketing year and South Africa will continue its dependence on wheat imports to meet the local demand. Post forecast that around 600 000 hectares of wheat will be planted in 2010. This will on national average yields and normal weather conditions realize a wheat crop of about 1.8 million tons for the 2010/11 marketing year. The 2009/10 marketing year wheat crop is estimated at 1.9 million tons, 8.6 percent less than the previous season. Hence, about 1.4 million tons of wheat will need to be imported to meet the local demand. Post forecast that the area to be planted with corn later in 2010 for the marketing year that will start May 2011 at the same level as the current season of around 2.6 million commercial hectares. This will at a national average yields and normal climatic conditions result in a corn crop of about 12.5 million tons. South Africa's

commercial corn producers planted 2.627 million hectares with corn for the marketing year that will start in May 2010, 8 percent more than the previous season. With most of South Africa's grain producing area receiving good rains in January, the country is set in producing another corn surplus this season. It is expected that the demand for rice will normalize again in the 2009/10 marketing year due to lower rice prices and rice imports by South Africa are expected to increase to 885,000 tons.

Executive Summary:

Post estimates that South Africa's wheat producers will scale down production even further in the 2010/11 marketing season with only around 600 000 hectares of wheat that will be planted. This will on national average yields and normal weather conditions realize a wheat crop of about 1.8 million tons for the 2010/11 marketing year. For the 2009/10 marketing year the wheat crop in South Africa is estimated at 1.946 million tons on 647,500 hectares. This represents an 8.6 percent decrease in production from the 2.130 million tons produce for the 2008/09 marketing year. In the meanwhile, wheat consumption in South Africa is expected to increase due to the decrease in the wheat price and the improvement in the disposable income of households. This means that South Africa will continue its dependence on wheat imports to meet the local demand

Post forecast that the area to be planted with corn later in 2010 for the marketing year that will start May 2011 and ending April 2012 (PS&D split year 2010/11) will also be around 2.600 million hectares. With the estimated decrease in wheat plantings and the fact that corn's profitability per hectare is in most cases better compared to other crops, farmers will not decrease corn plantings despite lower prices. Production for the marketing year that will start May 2011 is forecast at 12.5 million tons. The first official corn area estimate for the marketing year that starts May 2010 was released by the Crop Estimate Committee and indicated that commercial corn producers in South Africa planted 2.627 million hectares, 8.23 percent more than the previous year. With most of the country's grain producing area receiving good rains during January, South Africa is set in producing another corn surplus at an estimated 13 million tons. South Africa's corn crop for the marketing year that started in May 2009 was finalized at 12.567 million tons, only 4.5 percent lower than the 13.164 million tons of the previous season. This means South Africa will be able to export about 2.0 million tons of corn.

In the 2009/10 marketing year it is expected that the demand for rice will normalize again due to lower prices. Rice imports by South Africa in the 2009/10 marketing year are expected to increase to 885,000 tons, 52 percent more than the previous season. Post estimate that rice imports will increase even further in the 2010/11 marketing year to 950,000 tons. The improvement in the disposable income of households due to the improvement of economic conditions will increase the demand for rice.

US\$1 = Rand 7.56 (02/04/10)

Sources:

www.sagis.org.za
www.grainsa.co.za
www.safex.co.za

Commodities:

Wheat

Production:

With the current decline in the wheat price, prospects for profitable wheat production in South Africa are uncertain. World wheat stocks have recovered and an upswing in wheat price in the near future looks uncertain. This will result in South Africa's wheat producers scaling down production even further in the 2010/11 marketing season (marketing year starting October 2010 and ending September 2011). Figure 1 illustrates the continues downward trend in hectares planted with wheat since the early nineties. Farmers could switch their wheat fields to canola and oats or increase livestock production. Wheat farmers in the Free State province also have the option to switch to summer crops like corn and soya beans. Post forecasts that around 600 000 hectares of wheat will be planted in 2010. This will on national average yields and normal weather conditions realize a wheat crop of about 1.8 million tons for the 2010/11 marketing year.

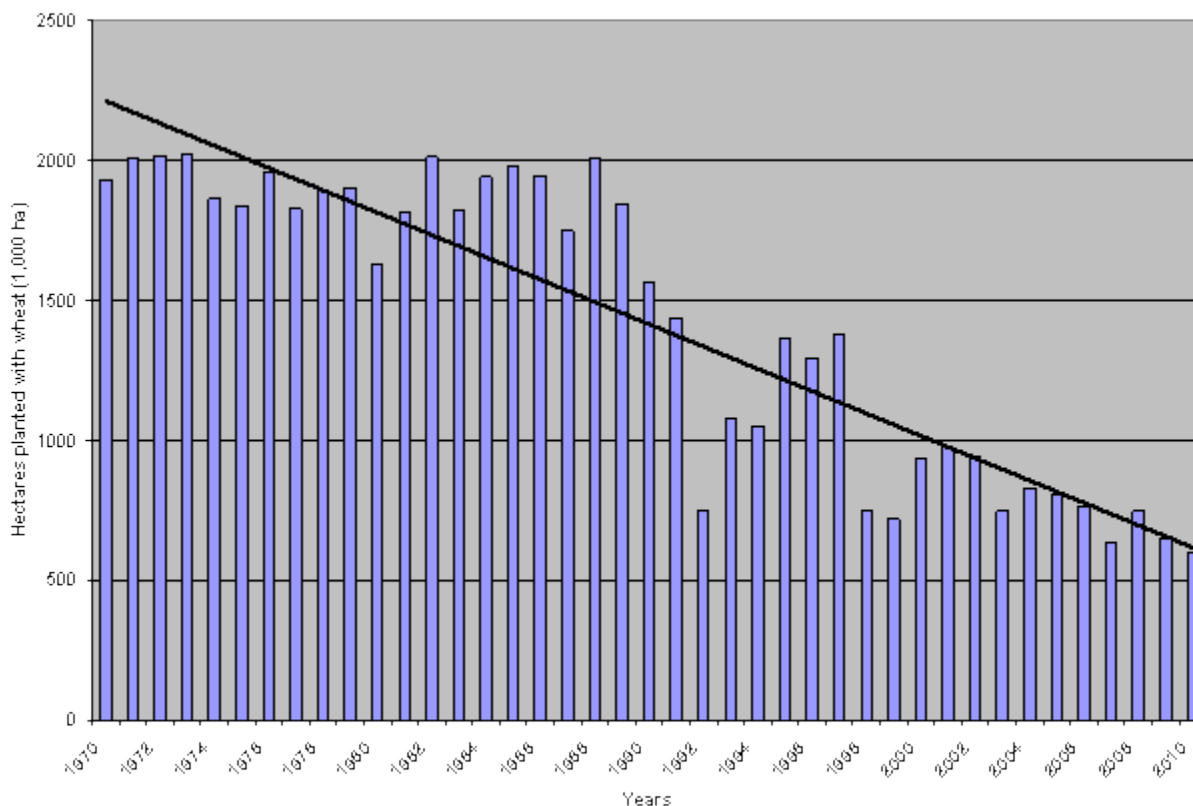


Figure 1: The decline in hectares planted with wheat in South Africa (1970 – 2010)

Meanwhile, the 2009/10 marketing year (marketing year that started October 2009 and that will end September 2010) wheat crop in South Africa is estimated at 1.946 million tons on 647,500 hectares. This represents an 8.6 percent decrease in production from the 2.130 million tons produce for the 2008/09 marketing year. The hectares planted in the 2009/10 marketing year decreased by 13.4 percent from the 748,000 hectares planted in the 2008/09 marketing year.

For the 2009/10 marketing year, however, the national average yield at 3.0 tons per hectare is higher than the 2.8 tons per hectare for the 2008/09 marketing year. The increase in yield was mainly due to good weather conditions throughout the season in most parts of the wheat production areas in South Africa. The exception is the Swartland region in the Western Cape that received cold, wind, and rain during harvest time that influenced the quality of the wheat.

Table 1 contains the production details of wheat by provinces in South Africa for the 2008/09 and 2009/10 marketing years. In the Free State province, one of the main dry land wheat producing areas in South Africa, 16 percent less wheat was planted for the 2009/10 marketing year compared to the previous season. In the Western Cape, the other main dry land wheat producing area in South Africa, 13 percent less wheat was planted. In the other provinces wheat is mainly produced under irrigation explaining the higher average yields in those provinces.

Table 1: Area planted and production of wheat by provinces in South Africa

Marketing year	2008/09 (Actual)			2009/10 (Estimate)		
	Area planted	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
	Ha. (1000)	Mt/ha	Mt.	Ha.	Mt/ha	Mt.
W. Cape	350,000	2.46	860,000	305,000	2.30	701,500
N. Cape	50,000	6.64	332,000	44,000	6.30	277,200
Free State	280,000	2.00	560,000	235,000	2.65	622,750
E. Cape	5,500	4.00	22,000	5,000	4.00	20,000
KwaZulu	7,500	5.09	38,200	7,000	5.00	35,000
Mpumalanga	8,000	5.63	45,000	7,500	5.50	41,250
Limpopo	20,000	5.50	110,000	18,000	5.50	99,000
Gauteng	2,000	6.40	12,800	2,000	6.40	12,800
North West	25,000	6.00	150,000	24,000	5.70	136,800
TOTAL	748,000	2.85	2,130,000	647,500	3.00	1,946,300

Source: Crop Estimates Committee

Consumption:

Wheat consumption in South Africa is expected to increase further in the 2010/11 marketing year. The decrease in the wheat price and the improvement in the disposable income of households due to the improvement of economic conditions will increase the demand for wheat products. Wheat consumption is expected to increase by at least 3 percent from the 2009/10 marketing year to reach 3.070 million tons.

In the first three month of the 2009/10 marketing year, South Africans consumed 7 percent more wheat than the same period the previous season. This increased in wheat consumption can be attributed to the decrease in local bread retail prices due to the decrease in the price of wheat. The retail price of bread in South Africa decreased in December on a year-on-year basis

by 3.2 percent. Post estimates the total consumption of wheat for the 2009/10 marketing year at 2.980 million tons, 2.7 percent more than the 2.900 million tons of the 2008/09 marketing season. As a result about 1.400 million tons of wheat will need to be imported by South Africa to meet domestic demand. In Table 2 the consumption of wheat in South Africa is shown for marketing years 2008/09 (actual), 2009/10 (estimate) and 2010/11 (forecast).

Table 2: Consumption of wheat in South Africa

Marketing year	Wheat (1000 tons)				
	Human	Animal	Seed	Other	TOTAL
2008/09 (actual)	2.849	8	26	17	2.900
2009/10 (estimate)	2.930	8	20	22	2.980
2010/11 (forecast)	3.020	8	20	22	3.070

Source: South Africa Grain Information Service (SAGIS) and Grain SA

Trade:

For the 2010/11 marketing year it is estimated that South Africa will continue its dependence on wheat imports to meet local demand (see Figure 2). Imports are expected to reach 1.600 million tons in the 2010/11 marketing year.

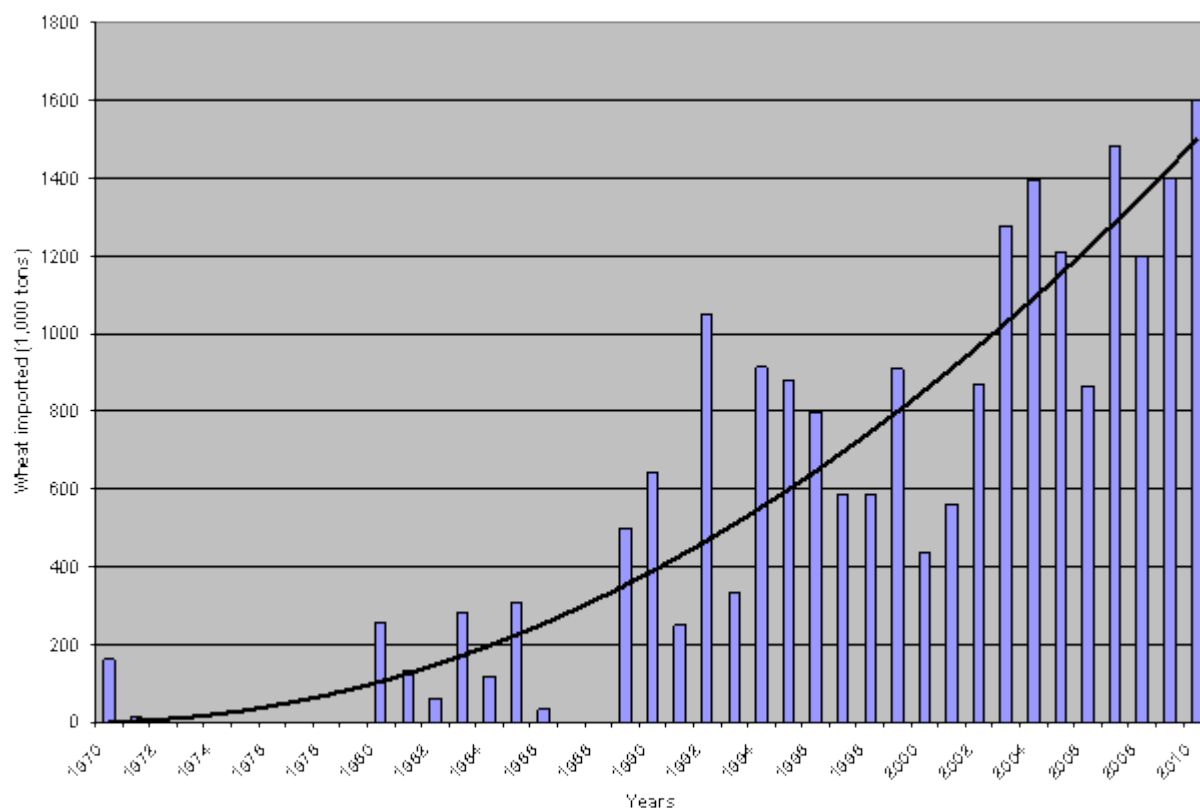


Figure 2: South Africa's increased dependence on wheat imports to meet the local demand (1970-2010)

As for the 2009/10 marketing year, South Africa has already imported 471,408 tons of wheat. Most of the wheat, 313,265 tons, was imported from Germany and the rest from the Ukraine (41,230 tons), United States (31,941 tons), Brazil (32,054 tons), Canada (27,350 tons) and Australia (25,568 tons). Total imports for the 2009/10 marketing year is expected to reach 1.400 million tons.

For the 2008/09 marketing year, South Africa imported 1.201 million tons of wheat. Most of the wheat was imported from Germany (518,435 tons), Argentina (368,739 tons) and United States (113,434 tons).

South Africa, however, also exports wheat to the Southern Africa region and also acts as a conduit for imported grain. For the 2009/10 marketing year 156,555 tons of wheat (117,612 ton own stock and 38,943 ton imported wheat) has already been exported to the neighboring countries. In the 2008/09 marketing year South Africa exported 375,728 tons of wheat from its own stocks to neighboring countries in the Southern Africa region and 158,402 tons of imported wheat. Zimbabwe (109,262 tons), Botswana (108,214 tons), Lesotho (85,181 tons) and Swaziland (35,865 tons) were the main markets.

Import Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa	
Commodity	Wheat	
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units: Metric tons
Imports for:	2008/09	2009/10*
U.S.	113434	U.S. 31941
Others		Others
Canada	54831	27350
Argentina	368739	0
Germany	518435	313265
Australia	74714	25568
Ukraine	13521	41230
Total for Others	1030240	407413
Others not Listed	573790	63995
Grand Total	1201053	471408

* From 10/01/2009 to 01/30/2010

Export Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa	
Commodity	Wheat	
Time Period	Oct/Sept	Units: Metric ton
Exports for:	2008/09	2009/10*

U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Botswana	108214		39999
Lesotho	85181		22729
Swaziland	35865		15382
Namibia	21585		4548
Zambia	11671		0
Zimbabwe	109262		34437
Total for Others	371778		117095
Others not Listed	3950		517
Grand Total	375728		117612

* From 10/01/2009 to 01/30/2010

Policy:

There is continuous lobbying by the South African wheat farmers for more tariff protection against cheaper imported wheat. Farmers argue that they cannot continue to produce wheat in South Africa profitably anymore and are even asking for subsidies. Wheat farmers also argue that an increase in the price of bread caused by higher tariffs would be well worth the effect a revival of wheat production in South Africa would have on rural economic development and improvement in food security. However, the farmers' arguments are considered weak when compared to the low income status of the majority of South Africans for whom bread is an important food source.

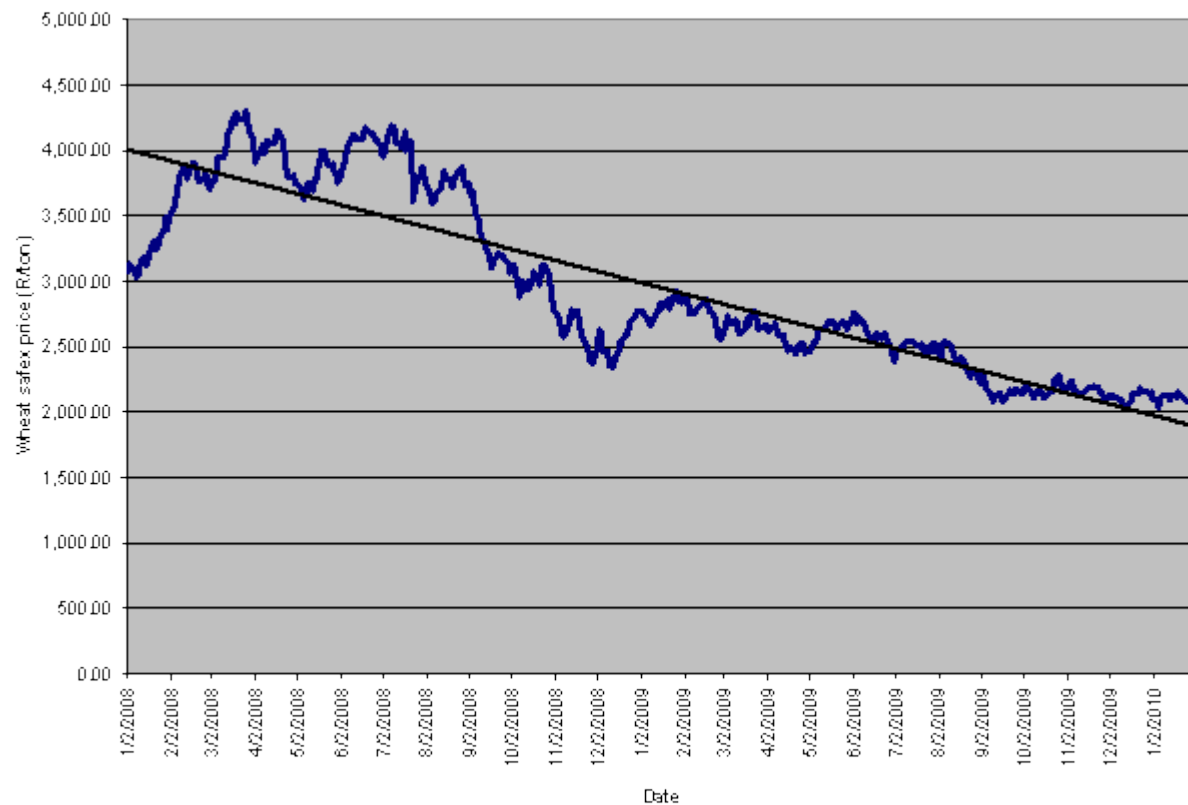
Marketing:

The SAFEX prices for wheat as of 01/29/2010 are shown in the following Table. Local wheat prices have decreased significantly since the "commodity price boom" in 2008 (see Figure 3). Wheat prices are currently 26 percent lower than the same time last year and 40 percent lower than two years ago.

Table 3: SAFEX future prices for wheat

SAFEX Futures prices (01/30/2009)					
Commodity	2010/02	2010/03	2010/05	2010/07	2010/09
Wheat	R2073/t (\$274/t)	R2090/t (\$276/t)	R2120/t (\$280/t)	R2160/t (\$286/t)	R2190/t (\$290/t)

Source: SAFEX



Fig

ure 3: The declining trend in the SAFEX price for wheat since January 2008

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Wheat Africa	2008			2009			2010		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Area Harvested	748	748	748	658	650	648			600
Beginning Stocks	622	575	622	667	652	677			693
Production	2,130	2,080	2,130	2,000	1,800	1,946			1,800
MY Imports	1,477	1,180	1,201	1,500	1,300	1,400			1,600
TY Imports	1,500	950	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,500			1,700
TY Imp. from U.S.	285	0	285	0	0	100			100
Total Supply	4,229	3,835	3,953	4,167	3,752	4,023			4,093
MY Exports	352	340	376	300	300	350			350
TY Exports	300	300	300	300	200	300			300
Feed and Residual	10	2	8	10	5	8			8
FSI Consumption	3,200	2,841	2,892	3,200	2,875	2,972			3,062

Total Consumption	3,210	2,843	2,900	3,210	2,880	2,980			3,070
Ending Stocks	667	652	677	657	572	693			673
Total Distribution	4,229	3,835	3,953	4,167	3,752	4,023			4,093
Yield	3.	3.	2.8476	3.	3.	3.0031			3.

Commodities:

Corn

Production:

Post forecast that the area to be planted with corn later in 2010 for the marketing year that will start May 2011 and ending April 2012 (2011/12 marketing year for South Africa and split year 2010/11 in the PS&D table) will be at the same level as this season. With the estimated decrease in wheat plantings and the fact that corn's profitability per hectare is in most cases better compared to other crops, farmers can not decrease corn plantings despite lower prices. Hence, it is forecast that around 2.6 million commercial hectares and 500,000 subsistence hectares of corn will be planted later in 2010 under normal climatic conditions. This will, on a national average result in a crop of about 12.5 million tons.

The first area estimate for the marketing year starting May 2010 and ending April 2011 year, (2010/11 marketing year for South Africa and split year 2009/10 in the PS&D table) was released by the Crop Estimate Committee (CEC) on January, 21. According to the CEC commercial corn producers in South Africa planted 2.627 million hectares, 8.23 percent more than the previous year. White corn hectares increased by 10.93 percent to 1.652 million hectares and yellow corn hectares by 3.94 percent to 975,500. The CEC's area estimates clearly show a shift away from sunflower (a 32.89 percent decrease in hectares) and sorghum (a 19.30 percent decrease in hectares) production towards more corn and soya beans (15.60 percent increase in hectares planted) production.

This increase in hectares planted with corn happened despite the expectations of below normal rainfall due to El Nino conditions, a substantial drop in corn prices and Grain SA's recommendation to the farmers to plant only 2.2 million hectares of corn, 9.8 percent less than the previous season. One possible reason for the increase in corn planting is the fact that 13.4 percent less wheat was planted during the winter season due to the unprofitability of wheat production in South Africa. Many of these wheat fields were planted with corn this season. Another reason is that corn production's profitability possibilities in many instances are better compared to other field crops due to better corn cultivars and biotechnology.

With most parts of South Africa's grain producing area receiving good rains during January, an average commercial national corn yield of close to five tons per hectare is again possible this season. With 2.6 million commercial hectares planted with corn and approximately 500,000 hectares in the subsistence farming sector, South Africa is likely to produce a corn surplus again this season.

South Africa's commercial corn crop for the marketing year that started in May 2009 and will be ending in April 2010, the 2009/10 marketing year, (2009/10 marketing year for South Africa and split year 2008/09 in the PS&D table) was finalized at 12.050 million tons on 2.428 million hectares. The expected corn crop for the subsistence farming sector is estimated at 516,633 tons on 468,683 hectares. Therefore, South Africa's final corn crop for the marketing year that started in May 2009 is 12.567 million tons, only 4.5 percent lower than the 13.164 million tons of the previous season. The hectares planted of 2.897 million are 12.2 percent less than the previous season's 3.300 million hectares.

The commercial white corn crop for the 2009/10 marketing year was finalized at 6,775 million tons, 9.4 percent less than the previous season. The commercial yellow corn crop for the 2009/10 marketing year was finalized at 5.275 million tons, 1.0 percent more than the previous season. The average commercial national corn yield increased from 4.54 tons/hectare in the previous season to a record 4.96 tons/hectare for the 2009/10 marketing year. The following table details area planted and production figures of white and yellow commercial corn for the 2009/10 (actual), 2010/11 (estimate) and 2011/12 (forecast) South African marketing years.

Table 4: Area planted and production of commercial corn in South Africa

CORN	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t	Area 000ha	Yield t/ha	Prod. 000 t
Marketing year	2009/ 10			2010/ 11			2011/ 12		
White	1.489	4.6	6.775	1.652	4.4	7.335	1.600	4.2	6.720
Yellow	939	5.6	5.275	976	5.3	5.173	1.000	5.2	5.240
TOTAL	2.428	5.0	12.050	2.627	4.8	12.507	2.600	4.6	11.960

Source: SAGIS and CEC

Table 5 indicates the area planted with commercial corn by provinces in South Africa. It is especially white corn producers in the Free State (16.8 percent more) and North West (11.6 percent more) provinces that increased their corn planting in the 2010/11 South African marketing year. Yellow corn producers in North West (18.5 percent more) and Mpumalanga (4.9 percent more) increased their plantings in the 2010/11 marketing year.

Table 5: Area planted with commercial corn by province in South Africa

Marketing years	2009/10 (Actual)	2010/11 (Estimate)
	Area 1000 Ha	Area 1000 Ha
WHITE CORN		
Western Cape	2	1
Northern Cape	3	2
Free State	565	660
Eastern Cape	3	3
KwaZulu-Natal	40	46
Mpumalanga	215	225
Limpopo	33	22
Gauteng	69	68
North West	560	625
TOTAL	1.489	1.652
YELLOW CORN		
Western Cape	4	2

Northern Cape	48	51
Free State	390	380
Eastern Cape	13	14
KwaZulu-Natal	42	42
Mpumalanga	262	275
Limpopo	15	19
Gauteng	30	34
North West	135	160
TOTAL	939	976
TOTAL		
Western Cape	5	3
Northern Cape	51	53
Free State	955	1.040
Eastern Cape	16	17
KwaZulu-Natal	82	88
Mpumalanga	477	500
Limpopo	48	41
Gauteng	99	102
North West	695	785
TOTAL	2.428	2.627

Source: CEC

Consumption:

For the South African 2011/12 marketing year, corn for human consumption (mainly white corn) is expected to be on the same level as in the 2010/11 marketing year. Corn for feed purposes (mainly yellow corn) is, however, expected to increase. As general economic conditions improve consumers will substitute corn products for wheat products or other starch products and eat more meat products. Total commercial corn consumption for the 2011/12 marketing year is expected to be around 9.850 million tons, with 4.750 million tons used in products for human consumption and 4.500 million tons used for animal feed. Please note that consumption figures in the PS&D table include corn utilized by the subsistence farming sectors (estimated at approximately 500,000 tons).

In the South African 2010/11 marketing season it is estimated that human and animal consumption of corn will increase from the previous season mainly due to relatively lower corn prices. This increase is expected to be 1.8 percent for human consumption and 2.3 percent for animal consumption. Hence, total commercial corn consumption is estimated at 9.650 million tons.

The following table outlines the commercial consumption for white and yellow corn for the 2009/10 (estimate), 2010/11 (estimate) and 2011/12 (forecast) marketing years:

Table 6: The commercial consumption of white and yellow corn in South Africa

CORN 000 t	White	Yellow	Total	White	Yellow	Total	White	Yellow	Total
Marketing	2009/			2010/			2011/		

year	10		11		12					
Human	4.300	365	4.665	4.400	350	4.750	4.400	350	4.750	
Animal	200	4.000	4.200	200	4.100	4.300	200	4.300	4.500	
Other	250	400	650	200	400	600	200	400	600	
TOTAL	4.850	4.765	9.515	4.800	4.750	9.650	4.800	5.050	9.850	

Source: SAGIS, Grain SA

Trade:

In the marketing years starting May 2010 and 2011 South Africa is expected to continue its corn exports. Post estimated that these exports will be around 2.5 million tons per annum.

For the 2009/10 marketing year so far, from May 1, 2009 to January 29, 2010, South Africa exported 1.299 million tons of corn, mostly white corn. Kenya (772,661 tons), Botswana (118,785 tons) and Mozambique (112,140 tons) were the primary destinations. It is estimated that South Africa will export about 2.0 million tons of corn in the 2009/10 marketing year. Table 7 indicates the destination of South Africa's corn exports.

Table 7: Export and Import Countries for white and yellow corn for marketing 2009/10 (1 000 tons)

Marketing year	2009/10 (1 May 2009 – 29 January 2010)	
	White corn	Yellow corn
Export Destinations		
Angola		
Botswana	94	25
Benin		
Cameroon	1	2
Chad	1	
Congo		
Ethiopia		
Ghana		
Guinea		
Iran		37
Kenya	758	15
Lesotho	75	1
Mauritius		
Madagascar	1	6
Malaysia		
Malawi		
Mozambique	93	19
Namibia	45	19
Senegal		8
Seychelles		1
Somalia		
Swaziland	10	38
Tanzania		
Yemen		

Zambia		
Zimbabwe	48	4
TOTAL EXPORTS	1.125	174
Import Suppliers		
Brazil		27
TOTAL IMPORTS	0	27

Source: SAGIS

Marketing:

The SAFEX prices as of January 29, 2010 are shown in Table 8. Currently, white corn prices are at R1,170 per ton and yellow corn prices at R1,221 per ton. Current white corn prices are 34 percent lower than the same period in 2009 and 35 percent lower than in 2008. Current yellow corn prices are 28 percent lower than the same period in 2009 and 36 percent lower than in 2008 (see also figure 4). Downward pressures on the local corn price are expected to continue due to the record corn crop in the United States, the relative strong rand exchange rate, the increase in hectares planted with corn in South Africa and favorable local climatic conditions.

Table 8: SAFEX prices for corn

SAFEX Futures prices (01/29/2010)					
Commodity	2010/02	2010/03	2010/05	2010/07	2010/09
White corn	R1170t (\$155/t)	R1173/t (\$155/t)	R1184/t (\$157/t)	R1189/t (\$157/t)	R1226/t (\$162/t)
Yellow corn	R1221/t (\$162/t)	R1235/t (\$163/t)	R1240/t (\$164/t)	R1236/t (\$163/t)	R1277/t (\$169/t)

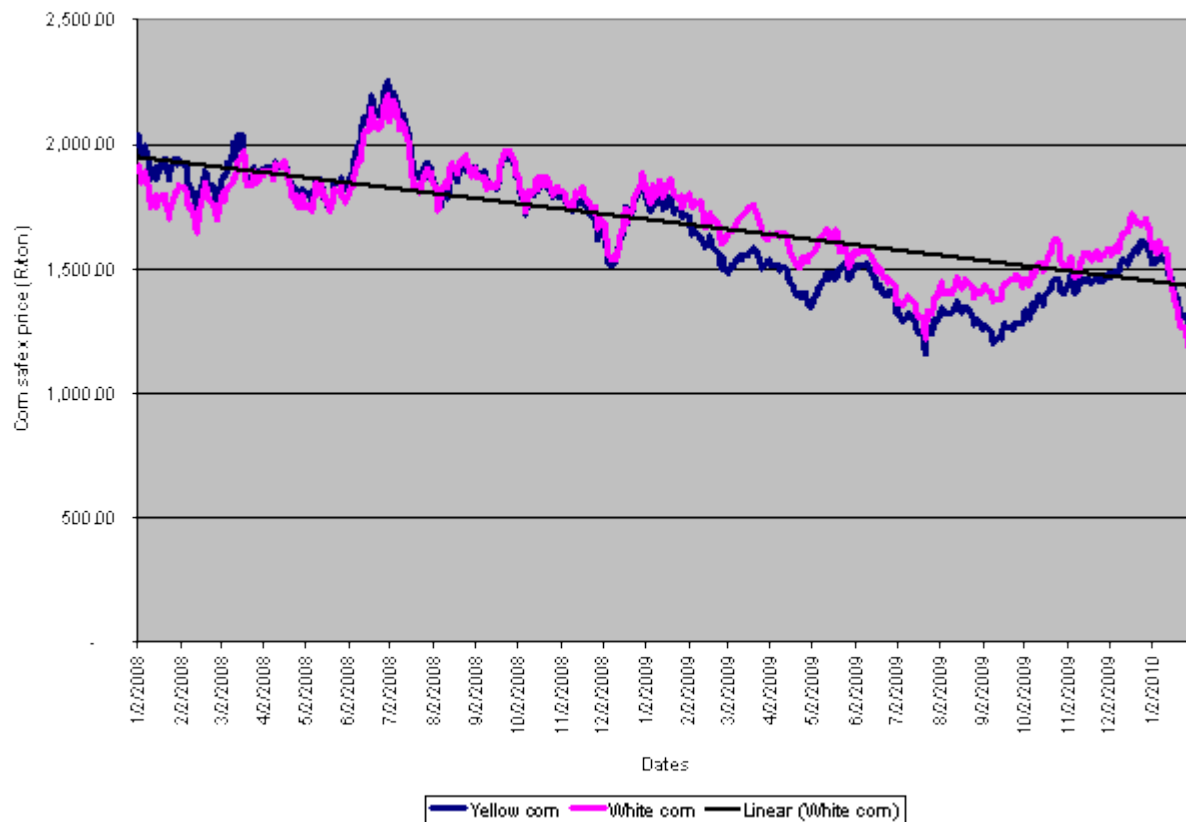


Figure 4: The declining trend in the SAFEX price for corn since January 2008

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

PS&D Table

Corn Africa	South	2008			2009			2010	
		2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011	
		Market Year Begin: May 2009			Market Year Begin: May 2010			Market Year Begin: May 2011	
		USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data	Jan
				Data			Data		Data
Area Harvested		2,896	2,897	2,897	3,100	3,100	3,100		3,100
Beginning Stocks		3,090	3,130	3,090	3,182	3,722	3,684		4,009
Production		12,567	12,567	12,567	11,500	13,000	13,000		12,500
MY Imports		25	25	27	25	25	25		25
TY Imports		27	25	27	25	25	25		25
TY Imp. from U.S.		2	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply		15,682	15,722	15,684	14,707	16,747	16,709		16,534
MY Exports		2,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	2,500	2,500		2,500
TY Exports		2,111	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000		2,500
Feed and Residual		4,400	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,500		4,700
FSI Consumption		5,600	5,600	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,700		5,700
Total Consumption		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,200	10,200	10,200		10,400

Ending Stocks	3,182	3,722	3,684	3,007	4,047	4,009			3,634
Total Distribution	15,682	15,722	15,684	14,707	16,747	16,709			16,534
Yield	4.	4.	4.3379	4.	4.	4.1935			4.0323

Commodities:

Rice, Milled

Trade:

South Africa does not produce rice, mainly due to the high water requirements of the crop in a generally dry country. Imports are duty free and consumption is based on the import data supplied by the Global Trade Atlas. South Africa's imports of rice decreased significantly during the 2008/09 marketing year (May 2008 to April 2009) and were finalized at 580,638 tons. This decrease in rice imports was mainly due to the huge increase in the global price of rice and also the availability of rice due to export restrictions implemented by many rice producing countries including India, South Africa's second largest source of imports. Thailand with more than 70 percent market share is South Africa's major source of rice.

In the 2009/10 marketing year it is expected that the demand for rice will normalize again due to lower prices. In South Africa the average retail price for a two kg bag of rice decreased by 11.42 percent from October 2008 to October 2009 and now costs around R23/bag (\$3/2kg bag). Rice imports by South Africa in the 2009/10 marketing year are expected to increase to 885,000 tons, 52 percent more than the previous season. From May 2009 to November 2009, South Africa already imported 516,224 tons of rice. Post estimates that rice imports will increase further in the 2010/11 marketing year to 950,000 tons. The improvement in the disposable income of households due to the improvement of economic conditions will increase the demand for rice.

Table 9: Imports of rice to South Africa

Marketing years	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total imports (1000 tons)	1,030	581	885	950

Source: World Trade Atlas

Import Trade Matrix

Country South Africa

Commodity Rice, Milled

Time Period	May/April	Units:	MT
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Imports for:	2008		2009*
U.S.	873	U.S.	337
Others		Others	
Thailand	458105		363800
India	34197		14809
China	26781		56036
Vietnam	16484		4717
Brazil	33108		41147
Australia	1305		20
Pakistan	4387		20582
Uruguay	2904		2361
Paraguay	750		3625
Total for Others	578031		507097
Others not Listed	1744		9127
Grand Total	580638		516224

*01/05/2009 – 11/30/2009

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Rice, Milled Africa	South	2008			2009			2010	
		2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011	
		Market Year Begin: May 2008			Market Year Begin: May 2009			Market Year Begin: May 2010	
		USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data	Jan
				Data			Data		Data
Area Harvested		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks		190	86	190	50	50	38		93
Milled Production		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Rough Production		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Milling Rate (.9999)		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imports		590	665	580	750	720	885		950
TY Imports		650	665	650	800	720	800		850
TY Imp. from U.S.		0	1	1	0	1	1		1
Total Supply		780	751	770	800	770	923		1043
MY Exports		25	25	27	25	25	30		30
TY Exports		25	25	27	25	25	30		30
Consumption and Residual		705	676	705	710	680	800		900
Ending Stocks		50	50	38	65	65	93		113
Total Distribution		780	751	770	800	770	923		1043
Yield (Rough)		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.		0.

